SIXTEEN SHAKES A MINUTE.

The President's Trying Ordeal at Yesterday's White House Reception.

THE WHISPERING ATTENDANT.

Senator Allison Solid for Continued Silver Coinage-Counterfeiting a

Profitless Venture - Postal Changes-Various Matters.

A Siege of Hand Shaking. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. - | Special Telegram. | - "You must not talk politics to me here," said President Cleveland to a man who was trying to consume the executive attention during the public reception at the White House to-day. "This is no place, my dear fellow," continued the president, "to enter into a discussion of this kind. Come up stairs with me." But the president's courage must have failed him when he entered the east room at a quarter to 2 o'clock and faced 500 people crowded together ready to make an attack as soon as he put in an appearance. The attendance was much larger than at any of the president's receptions held since the inauguration. Many of those present had compassion for the president, and decided to forego the pleasure of grasping his hand. Four hunand forty-eight, however, passed between the ushers and received a hearty hand shake.

The largest previous number was 240. The president entered upon his work in earnest and did not falter once in the pump handle motion of his right arm, and the late arrival received as hearty a shake as the first, He disposed of the 44s in sixteen minutes, averaging sixteen shakes a minute. One of the last callers, a lady, said that if she hadn't been so anxious to see him she would not have imposed upon him, for he must be tired out. The president replied pleasantly, "Oh no, this is the easiest time I have during the day," One gentleman shook hands impressively with one of the ushers, thinking he was the president. He subsequently saw his mistake and returned to correct it. Another gentleman insisted upon whispering in the president's ear, and the president, after trying in vain to get out of reach, told him to call to-morrow.

THE SILVER COINAGE QUESTION. To-day the New York Times has this from Washington: "Senator Allison, who goes with the party from Washington to represent congress at the Boston merchants' dinner. carries with him a speech in which he will talk about the tariff, bankruptey bill, and silver. His well known moderate protective views make it safe to assume what will be the general tone of his remarks about the necessity for or expediency of tariff revision. His disposition toward the bankruptey bill is friendly. Not long ago, while in Chicago on his way to Washington, he expressed his opinion that possibly a sufficient opposition to continue silver coinage might be developed to effect a suspension of that coinage. He has revised that opinion, and will, it is understood, not only say that there is no hope of a repeal of the silver coinage act, but no necessity for such an act, and no danger to be feared from a failure to stop the coinage of the silver dollar."

Senator Voorhees, Mr. Regan, Mr. Willis, and one or two other congressmen on the silver side, may add their opinions to those of Mr. Allison, and prevent some animated criticism among the "Gold Bugs" of the far

east. The silver men are growing more confident daily, and the announcement is made that they propose to advocate continued silver coinage in the heart of the section opposed to it. It is not only a sign of their confidence, but an exhibition of the feeling frequently observed here of a determination on the part of the west to resent any sort of domination by eastern men.

A PROFITLESS VENTURE. Western stump orators have recently asserted that thousands of silver dollars are being coined illegally for the profit on silver. Chief of the Secret Service Brooks was seen by the Bee correspondent to-day and asked as to his knowledge of this subject. He rereplied: "These stories are absurd. I never yet run across a single piece of silver of the standard value which was coined outside of the mints. There are two very good reasons why no such coinage is likely. First, because a counterfeiter is not fool enough to put eighty cents worth of silver into a bogus coin when he can make an excellent imitation with thirty cents worth of metal. The second reason is that the plants, dies, etc., for successfully coining genuine silver would cost so much that the counterfeiter would have to keep his men at work night and day for three months before he could begin to realize a profit on his investment, and my experience teaches me that the average life of a counterfeiting establishment is not more than

POSTAL CHANGES IN THE WEST. Willis M. Hotchkiss was to-day commis sloned postmaster at Pulaski, Iowa, and Samuel McClellan at St. Ausgnar, Iowa. Changes have been ordered in the time

schedule of Star mail routes in Nebraska as Kingston to Ayr-Leave Kingston Tuesdays

and Saturdays at 12 m.; arrive at Ayr by 2 p. m. Leave Ayr Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2:50 p. m.; arrive at Kingston by 4:50 p. m. or in due connection with the railway mail. Battin to Blue Hill - Leave Battin Mondays and Fridays at 19 a. m.; arrive at Blue Hill by 12:30 p. m. Leave Blue Hill Mondays and Fridays at 2 p. m.; arrive at Battin by 4:30

ALL WANT CHAIRMANSHIPS. Speaker Carlisle is still wrestling with his standing committees. He finds more difficulty in assignment to places of the many minor representatives than to the few lead ing men who are to be the heads of the great committees. It is pretty well settled that Randall will be chairman of the appropriations committee, Harrison head of the ways and means. Tucker head of the judiciary. Willis river and harbors, Reagan commerc Hewitt naval affairs, and so on. It is to distribute the 500 men unknown to fame, rather than the twenty-six of national reputation, that the speaker finds it difficult. All the old members think they are entitled to chairmanships. Probably nine-tenths, at least, of the old members, want chairmanshins, and there are perhaps 25 per cent of the new members who think that they would be

OFFERINGS TO THE OLD FOLKS. The chief of the money order division of the postoffice department, Dr. McDonald, reports that bills of exchange amounting to nearly \$100,000 had to be sent to England during Christmas week to cover the balance of the money order business between that country and this, which means that the money sent to Great Britain from this conntry in the shape of money orders during Christmas week was greater by \$100,000 than the money sent in the same way during the same time from Great Britain to this country. The balance is always on the same side, which is easily accounted for by the fact that the Irish and English in this country make a

quite fitted for such positions. So the speak-

er is having anything but a good time in his

practice of sending a great many small sums of money to their friends at home, while the friends at home do not generally reciprocate. The balance of business with Italy is greater in proportion than with any other country. Last year money orders amounting to \$500,000 were sent from the United States to Italy; whereas only \$50,000, or one-twentieth of

that amount, came this way. SCHEMING FOR A LAND GRAST. The tactics of the Southern Pacific Rallroad company in fregard to the land grant of the California & Oregon road have so far worked admirably. Resolutions of the boards of trade of San Francisco and Sacramento have been sent to all congressmen from California opposed to the grant. If a strong minority of congressmen from Callfornia opposed the grant it is very probable that congress would refuse to extend the time of the grant. On the other hand if the California delegation and the Orego n congressmen are solidly in favor of the grant it is quite probable that congress would extend the time. In this condition of affairs it is evident what strong influence the action of the boards of trade will do. The effect of that action is already felt in the delega-

It has been finally decided that Judge Sanderson, Senator Edmunds and ex-Senator Conkling will argue the tax eases for the railroad company. Senator Evarts will not take part in the case as was expected.

FAIS TO STARTLE THE WORLD,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—For several days past the press dis patches have contained statements to the effect that one Moses Bradshaw would soon make disclosures which would startle the world and show the third assistant postmaster up in a bad light. Bradshaw has been threatening this for several years, but thus far his sensation has failed to pan out. Bradshaw is one of those unfortunate individuals who never know when they are well off. He owes his political prefer ment to the good offices of Mr. Hazen, yet he tried to run the entire postoffice department, failed and was discharged; hence his sensational promises. The following report, made by Chief Inspector Sharp to Postmaster General Hatton last winter, explains the motive which animates the former just now:

in obedience to your instructions. I have the honor to report that, as to the result of my investigation as to the manner in which Moses Bradshaw, chief of the stamp division, has conducted the business of that office, and as to his efficiency and faithfulness as an of-

neer, that I am thoroughly convinced: First:-That Mr. Bradshaw is inefficient. and has not the qualifications necessary to the proper and efficient administration of se important a division. Second:-That Mr. Bradshaw has been in

subordinate to such an extent as to seriously embarrass the administration of the bureau of which his division is a very important Third:-That his conduct in the suppres-

sion of a very important report passing through his hands by one of his subordinates, and in obedience to the written order of the postmaster-general, clearly indicates that he was not faithful to his trust, or was grossly ignorant of his duties.

Very respectfully, A. G. SHARP, Chief Inspector. THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

There are indications that the Hoar bill regulating the presidential succession will be opposed by the majority in the house as it was during the last congress. One of the local organs of the democracy has sounded the alarm. The principal objection raised to the measure is that it is defective in that it does not contemplate a new election to fill the vacancies, but vests the succession permanently, during the balance of the term, in a non-elective officer. The Post urges the amendment of the bill so as to conform to that passed by the last senate, which provided that the cabinet officer succeeding to the presidency shall serve only until a new election can be held. As an argument in favor of this amendment it says: "The contingency might arise of the death of both president and vice president before the swearing in of those officials or before the confirm ation of any member of the new cabinet, in which event a cabinet officer, a mere appointee of the president and senate, might hold the office for the whole term of four years, although of opposite politics from the

president and vice president just elected." There is a belief, however, that the bill will eventually pass the lower house, in spite of the astrologists and seers of the democratic party who are just now engaged in conjuring up baleful contingencies. It is equally certain that if an attempt is made to amend the bill the attempt will fail.

PETS OF THE NAVY.

Naval circles are at present anxiously awaiting the course of one of the "pets" of the service now that he has again been or dered to sea. Lieut, J. D. J. Kelley has again been ordered to report for duty on board the United States steamer Tailapoosa on January 5. The Tallapoosa will join the south Atlantic squadron and will do river duty on the Rio Plata, Montevideo. Kelley has frequently been ordered to sea, but Kelley has influence and does not like sea servive. He prefers ball room duty and germans. His success in securing the revocation of orders has been the scandal of the navy for years and it has come to be regarded as a toregone conclusion that Kelley's sea orders are made simply to be revoked. This is the same officer of whom Secretary Whitney recently said his influential friends are so persistent that he was compelled to revoke the last order in order to have time to look after the other affairs of the department. Nobody in the navy expects that Kelley will join the Talapoosa just as the social season of the capital is dawning. Another young naval officer who has been peculiarfortunate in this respect is Lientenant A. Fiske who is related by marriage to the powerful mugwump family of New York, the Harpers. Fiske succeeded in getting out of sea duty several times during the early days of the administration of Mr. Whitney. At last, however, he was ordered to the Brooklyn, and after some protest he joined that ship. But sea life was distasteful to him and he is now here again. He only spent six weeks on the Brooklyn when he succeeded in bringing influence enough to bear to secure his recall. If these naval drones would resign they could get out of sea service and at the same time they would afford an opportunity for worthy young men to secure com-

shirks as Messrs, Kelley, Fiske, Bacon, et al. THE GRANT MONUMENT FUND. Prof. R. T. Greener, the secretary of the New York committee which is endeavoring to raise half a million dollars for a monument to the memory of Gen. Grant, spent the Christmas holidays in this city with his family. To your correspondent he said to "The outlook for a worthy monument day: is decidedly good. We do not expect to raise a million dollars, but we shall get enough to erect something that will be a credit alike to

missions of which they are now deprived

owing to the fact that the register of the navy

is crowded with the names of just such

the city and nation." "How is it that the wealthy men whos names appear on the list of starters of the project do not appear among the contribu-

"It would be unwise to get all the big con-

tributors first. After we have projected the plans and have collected all we can in small sums it will be time enough to ask the big fish for their contributions."

"How much have you now?" "About \$106,000 was the amount collected when I left New York."

"What do you expect to get?" "Oh, \$500,000 would be a very satisfactory amount."

THE POLYGAMIST ON THE DECREASE. Judge Carlton, of the Utah committee, who s here, says his observation leads him to believe that polygamy is gradually disappearing among the Mormons. Only a small pro-portion of Mormons are polygamists. The polygamous Mormon in Utah to-day would make a poor showing in comparing the number of his wives with those of Joseph Smith or Brigham Young. Even the late Bishop Lee, who had only nineteen wives, including one very old and ugly one whom he married just to save her soul, would beat three or four of the best families to-day, "I don't believe," he said, "that in Utah to-day there is a single Mormon with more than seven wives."

OFFICIAL ROOKERIES. Friends of the congressional library are confident that the bill to provide for a suitable building for this important adjunct to the government will become a law at this session. The chief opposition in the last congress came from Mr. Samuel J. Randall, whose opinions have been shorn to a considerable extent. Washington will also, in all probability, be supplied with a suitable postoffice building. The present edifice is one of the worst in the country. It has not a solitary redeeming feature, and is unsafe and utterly unfit for any government purpose. The building was formerly used as a hotel, and the government now pays a rental of \$5,000. When the lease expires it will be difficult for the owners to secure \$500 rent for it, even for tenement purposes, and as the building inspector has condemned it repeatedly, it is doubtful if a tenement could be found to take it at any

REVOLUTIONIZING PENSION LAWS. By the time that the call of states for the introduction of bills is completed next week there will have been introduced not less than one hundred bills (and perhaps twice as many) looking to radical changes in the law relating to pensions. There are at least dozen measures prepared which propose to do away with that part of the present law which requires that a disabled soldier shall prove his soundness on the day of his enlistment before he shall be entitled to a pension. Each of these bills propose that it shall be prima facie evidence of a man's physieal health that he was accepted by the enlist-

ment officers when the war broke out. Another proposition is to renew the limit from the time of filing applications, in order that arrearages may be secured, and several bills propose to largely increase the rate paid for disabilities, while one goes so far as to make General Black's own case the standard by which each totally disabled soldier shall be paid. That is to say, that a man who lost both hands and both feet, both eyes, or in other ways totally incapacitated, shall have \$100 a month. There is little doubt that one or more of these bills will go through.

or more of these bills will go through.

THE YEAR'S CHOP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—[Associated Press].

Estimates of the statistician of the department of agriculture for the principal coreal crops for the year are completed, and the agregates in bushels are as follows, in round millions: Corn. 1,555,050,000; wheat, 357,000,000; oats. 620,000,000. The area of corn is 73,000,000, of oats 23,000,000. The value of corn averages nearly 35 cents per bushel, and 73,000,000, of oats 23,000,000. The value of corn averages nearly 33 cents per bushel, and makes an aggregate of \$63,5,000,000, \$5,000,000 less than the value of the last crop. The decrease in the product of wheat is 20 per cent, and only 17 per cent in the valuation, which is \$275,000,000. The valuation of oats is \$180. 52.5,000,000. The valuation of ears \$18.5,000,000. The reduction in wheat is mostly in the valley of the Ohio and in California. The states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas last year produced 170,000,000 bushels, this year \$0,000,000, a reduction of \$90,000,000 bushels. The production of \$10,000,000 bushels, The production of \$10,000,000 bushels, this production of \$10,000,000 bushels. of all the cereals is 53 bushels to each inhabl tant, and the aggregate volume is larger than any former year. HOLMAN'S INDIAN VIEWS.

The Star says that in his report upon the work of the special Indian committee who visited the various reservations during the summer recess of congress, Mr. Holman is going to recommend the appointment of a commission to take the matter a commission to take the matter in charge, giving land in severalty to such of the Indians as are far enough advanced in civilization to warrant such action, and assembling the rest in one locality as far as sembling the rest in one locality as far as practicable. At present, he says, the reservations are scattered all over the country, and their lands are useless to the Indians in many cases. Some of these lands should be sold in their interest, and such of the Indians as are friendly should be put upon the same reservation in certain cases and kept there until ultimately they have reached that state of civilization that would warrant their having lands in severally and becoming citizens. There are

their homes is very strong. In most of such cases the land in severally should be given INCREASE IN THE PUBLIC DEET. The treasury officials express the opinion, founded on fact, that receipts have been very light during the month, while pension payments have been made to a considerable amount on account of the last month, and that the public debt statement will show an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 during the cur-

eralty and becoming citizens. There are some cases where it would not do to move the Indians from their present locality, or to

interfere with them, as their attachment to

SUBTERRANEAN SLAVES.

Death Record and Treatment of Workmen in Croton Acqueduct. New York, Dec. 89.—S[pecial Telegram, Circulars headed with the word "Murder" in blg capital letters were distributed in front of the Germania Assembly rooms Tuesday night, inviting casual passers by to go in and take part in a mass meeting under the direction of the central labor organization, to pro test against the killing and robbery of workmen at the new acqueduct. Many who did go in found they could not get a seat, as the big hall was crowded. J. T. McKeehnie, secretary of the labor union said that the organization had determined to speak for the poor subterranean slaves as society and the pulpit would say nothing for them and they dared not speak for themselves. The speaker told how the miners were made sick by foul and poisonous gases and then docked for time they lost how little precaution against death in the shafts was taken by the contractors; how miners were overcharged for everything they bought at the company's stores and made to pay exorbitant rent for lodging hardly fit for cattle, and how they were compelled to sign away their rights before entering the employ of the contractors. A resolution was adopted declaring the contractors to be murderers and calling on the district at torneys of this and West Chester counties to prosecute the contractors through whose in stromentality the murders were committed and demanding an investigation into the way in which they were treated. It was asserted in the preamble that the thirty-eight deaths on the new acqueduct were directly attribu table to the gross negligence of the contrac tors in not providing proper safeguards and protections in their haste to become rich.

Teemer Will Tackle Beach. PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—John Teemer, oarsman, entered an agreement with Reginald Laidly, of Sydney, Australia, to visit that country next spring and row two races with Beach. Laidly promises him a toyal recep-Laidly promises him a royal recep-tionismerable presents and immense

winnings.

SOUNDED IN SILVER TONES.

The Dollar of Our Daddies Alternately Denounced and Praised.

BOSTON'S MERCHANT BANQUET

Where National Dignitaries Discussed the Silver Question, the Tariff, and Advocated the Enactment of a Stringent Bankruptcy Law.

Feasting at the Hub.

Boston, Dec. 30.—The banquet given by the Boston Merchants association, at which everal distinguished senators and representatives of the United States were honored guests, was a notable event. It was held in the spacious banquet hall of the Hotel Vendome, which was beautifully decorated with bunting and flowers. Plates were laid for 300, and all the places were filled. At the head of the table sat President Wood of the mead of the table sat President wood of the Merchants association, who acted as chair-man. At his right were in the order named Governor Robinson, Senator Edmunds, Sena-tor Allison, Senator Dawes, ex-Governor Rice of Massachusetts, and Congressman J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia. On his left, Mayor O Brien of Bosion, Senators Evarts, Hoar and Frye, Jonathan Chace, Congress-men Batterworth of Onio, Hon. Oliver Ames and Hon. John D. Lobg. The other tables were filled with Boston's representative busiwere mieu with Boston's representative busi-ness men, with a copious sprinkling of professional gentlemen and others well known in national and state politics and journalism, among whom were Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Oakes Ames, Hon. P. A. Collins, Hon. Leopold Morse, R. M. Pulsifer, Col. C. H. Taylor and R. W. Em-erson.

erson.

The dinner Itself occupied some four hours in discussion, and the post prandial exercises occupied four hours more. The invitations issued to guests who were expected to speak, nominally commed them to the leading national issues of the day, but as the night wore away there was more or less straggling from the main points. A vein of humor ran through all the speeches, and it was evident that most of the distinguished orators did not onsider the occasion one upon which to put orward decisive measures.

The post prandial exercises were opened by President W. B. Wood, who made a brief address and introduced Governor Robinson, who was greefed with cheers and a tiger, as indeed were all the succeeding speakers. The governor welcomed the guests of the evening, and referred to the existing difference in value between the gold and silver dollar, and said that presence thing, the merchants and said that upon one thing the merchants of Boston were united—the prompt passage of a national bankrupt law.

Senator Edmunds was the next speaker. On the subject of a bankruptey bill he said:
"I rather suppose that among the gentlemen process that the subject of the subje

present there is not one who does not believe ch a law essential to the business welfare the nation. The fundamental idea of a bankruptey law is a fair division of assets."
After much more on the same subject, Edminids said: "I was going to speak about the tariff, but as usual when I get up to do anything I go into bankruptey at once." [Loud applause during which the speaker took his seat.]

Mayor O'Brien welcomed the banqueters Mayor O'Brien welcomed the banqueters on behalf of the city, and said that in a vote were taken to-day in this city. Boston would unanimously favor the repeal of the silver coinage law, and would be just as unanimous in favor of a national bankruptey law. On the tariff there was a great diversity of opinion. It is own opinion was that a carefully digested tariff hw should be passed, to remain unchanged for twenty-five years. Senator Evarts was the next speaker. He spoke in a humorous strain for a time, refering to the statement that \$20,000,000 were rejected. ing to the statement that \$20,000,000 were represented at the banquef and saying that since this great aggregation of capital was divided on the tariff question, it was rather and whe her there night be this or that easier solution of the question, that this great body of the question, that this great body of the people determined that that debt is to be pai the bonor of the United States in the that the creditor is entitled to feel that he should be paid. If that continues, if that was the spirit of the people when the debt was two fold and the interest was four fold now, when we have reduced it within the narrow limits of debt and interest, this nation is not going to lower its head to any criticisms of the way in which it is to pay its debts. Any more responsible question to be brought to the nations of Europe and this, our own, than that one, whether, when heretofore two metals have supported commerce and the credit of the world, one of these can be struck down, and what would happen if it should be done. But if it be true that we are to discard vituperation and are to discard exaggerations, then we know how to dear in the councils of this na tion with this present and practical question concerning the coinage of silver in a way that shall bring us not in rage but in that consistent determination that when coming from the common councils of the country shall be accepted until there shall be de veloped some necessity for further action He argued in favor of a simple and inexpen sive bankrupt law.
Collector Saltonstall followed Mr. Evarts He cologized the honesty and purpose of President Cleveland, strongy depreciated the

intinued coinage of silver, and advocated a

continued coinage of silver, and advocated a plain simple tariff law to raise enough revenue to meet the government's needs.

The next speaker was Senator William B. Allison of Iowa. He favored a national bankrupt bill, and might say he was one of the rew senators who believed that the law should be amended and not repealed; that there will be no difficulty on that question. The tariff is the larger question, and coming from an agricultural state it might be suspected that there was a shadow of a difference of ed that there was a shadow of a difference opinion there and in Massachusetts—I th 1 can say to you 1 believe the prevailing opinion in my state is in favor of encouraging the manufactures of our country, and that so far as legislation can accomplish, it is our duly to take care of the American la-borer rather than the laborers of other coun-tries. Mr. Allison pronounced himself as de-cidedly in favor of bimetallism, and argued t length in support of his position. Senator Frye of Maine was then introduced and delivered a long and vigorous speech, in which he denounced the silver dollar as a "collect lie;" urged the bencheleney of a pro-hective tariff and earnessly advocated the fostering of a carrying trade, with subsidies if necessary, and the application of our sur-plus to this purpose.

plus to this purpose.

Hon, J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia was the next speaker. He declared that the only power the federal government had to tax was power the federal government had to tax was to raise a revenue for the support of the government. We have free trade between the states. If this has been a blessing here why shouldn't it be a blessing when between all the countries of the world? On the silver question, he said, whether the government can make eighty cents equal to \$1.00 is a question in arithmetic. He thought we should wait until the nations of the world had settled what to do on the subject, when it would be time enough for America ad settled what to do on the aculd be time enough for America aculd be time enough for America o settle the question for itself. It is rather unreasonable to expect congress it and then added: "The to be agreed upon it, and then added: "The great mass of our population agree with you. You will find that on this question of silve: and gold the great masses of men, neighborhoods, the great interests. opposite view on this question of silver, has been suggested that this question mainly or largely concerned with and inth mainly of largery concerns and mainly of largery concerns and the production of our silver. Well, gentlemen, no doubt those interests in the silver mines feel a present and no maddiate pressure of that kind, but as I look at it, and have for the last seven years, that is

really no part of the interest of the American people in this matter."

Hon. John J. V. Findlay, of Maryland, and Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, spoke in favor of protection and of the enactment of a national bankruptcy law. The banquet closed at a late boar. closed at a late hour.

The Maximum Penalty.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 30. - Brigham Hampton, convicted of conspiring with lewd women to compromise prominent anti-Mormons, avas sentenced to day to the maximum penalty under the law, one year in the county jail. Judge Zane, before sentence, commented in scatting terms on the vibruess of the offence of which the culprit was convicted.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Battle Between the British and Rebel Differences Among Employers and Forces in Egypt.

Camo, Dec. 30.-A dispatch from Koseh says: Lieutenant General Stephenson, commander of the British forces in Egypt, who recently arrived here with large reinforcements, attacked the rebels who have been menacing the garrison for several weeks. A three hours' fight ensued resulting in the three hours fight ensued, resulting in the British troops capturing Giniss village, near Koseb. The tribels were completely routed and two guns and twenty banners captured. The British loss was one officer killed and twenty wounded. The Egyptian loss was six killed and thirteen wounded.

The Arabs Jought stubbornly. Five emirs were killed. Twenty dead Arabs were found in one house.

A recent report stated that the Arabs at Geness and Abai numbured 7,000, of which 1,100 were rillemen. They had six guns and plenty of anuntion. The guns were placed in the carthworks and the line of the was direct on the Nile, so as to oppose the passage of a stantage.

a steamer. Abd-El-Kader Pasha, minister of war, formerly governor of Sondan, in a conversation on the Egyptian question, says: "If the English retire on Wady Halfa, they must retire on Assouan, and if on Assouan, then on Cairo. Every pace in advance divests the English of a hundred friends; every a pace in getting of the control of the cont

the English of a hundred friends; every a pace in retiring gives them 200. Enomies half in front and half in the rear. England may gain victory after victory, but if they are followed by retreat the English government has uselessly wasted blood. There is not one in ten who will not believe in England's defeat. I say that a retirement would be fatal."

When asked whether the question was insoluble, he replied: "No, it requires two things—first, a fixed polley to crush the rebellion: and second, money. Let England attack the enemy in force, and after the latter's defeat, open negotiations with the native emissaries and money. England could detach the soldiers who are now the native emissaries and money. England could detach the soldiers who are now the backbone of the rebellion, and also some tribes who are always jealous of each other."

When asked what sum would be required, the minister said: "Perhaps \$2,00,000, but this policy would be the cheapest in the long run."

The rout of the rebels was so complete that General Stephenson is hopeful it will obviate the necessity for further operations.

Trevelyan on Home Rule

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Trevelyau, formerly chief secretary for Ireland, in a speech at Stratford to-day, said there could be no half-way between a complete separation of Ireland and absolute imperial control unless it was untended to keep the care of law and order in the hands of the central government. It would be better to repeal the union act. He condemned the proposition to give Ireland a parliament, and at the same time allow Irish members in the English parliament. English parliament.

The Queen Regent of Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 30.-Queen Christina was worn in as regent before the cortes to-day. The streets through which the royal paggent passed were lined with troops. The popuace were very cordial in the reception of her majesty. The members of the cortes cheered as the widowed queen entered the chamber, and several ladies in her majesty's suite be gan to weep.

A Scheme For Church Reform. LONDON, Dec. 20.-The arch bishon of Canterbury has imparted to the bishops of

the Church of England a scheme for courch reform. Lord Salisbury will approve the measure if the bishops approve it after considering it in private sittings. The arch-bishop will then be authorized to introduce the measure in parliament. French Interests in China.

PARIS, Dec. 30. The French government will send a state engineer to China to investigate and report on the resources of the country, and to try and obtain a concession and other works. Trouble in Siam.

RANGOON, Dec. 30.-The minor Slam states have formed a coalition, and are threatening to occupy upper Burmah. Six handred British troops have been dispatched to that part of the country to suppress any such move-

Stanley Disappointed. London, Dec. 31.—The Berlin corres condent of the Daily Telegraph says: M. Jausson will be appointed governor of Congo state. Henry M. Stanley's candi dature has been definitely set aside.

Gladstone's Daughter to be Married. LONDON, Dec. 30.-It is announced that Miss Mary Gladstone, daughter of William Gladstone, is to be married to Rev. Harry frew, curate of the Church of England at

The Project is Feasible. Odessa, Dec. 30.—The ministry of public works has asked for a credit for a survey of the line of the proposed canal joining the Euxine and Baltic seas. Engineers declare that the project is feasible.

CELESTIALS SACRIFICED. A Smuggling Boatman Murders Seven

to Cover Up His Guilt. SEATTLE, W. T., Dec. 30 .- A horrible story was put in circulation here to-day as follows: An Italian boatman left Victoria one day last summer with seven Chinamen for the American side of the straits of Fuca. When almost across he saw the United States cutter Oliver Wolcott coming toward him with the evident intention of examining his craft. He became alarmed, and to avoid the penalties attached to the offense of smuggling Chinese into the United States, resolved to make away with the evidences of his gull. He called the Chinamen out of the cabin one by one, and as they came struck the m on the head with a club and pitched them overboard. In this way he got rid of the whole number, and when boarded from the entier no evidence whatever of a criminal nature was found. An investigation will be made with a view to ascertaining the traft or falsity of the story. Authority for the statements given resis with a recently convicted smaggler confined here in the United States resultentiary. penitentiary.

ENDED HIS EXISTENCE.

A Brutal Italian Commits Murder and then Suicides. CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 30,-At Mount Pleasant, a village near this city, to-day, a terrible tragedy was enacted. E. Geretti, an Italian, was beating his wife when his brother, S. Geretti, and James P. Cofbarn, a well known insurance agent of this city, interfered in the woman's behalf. The wife, with her four little children, e-caped from the injuriated husband, who, incensed at the interference crept up be-hind Colburn and fixed three shots at him, one of the balls longing in the spine and inflicting what is thought to be a fatal wound. After shooting Colburn, Geretti fled to his farm, about a quarter of a mile distant, pursued by the town marshal and a posse, pursued by the Iown marshal and a posse. He locked himself up in his house and, the posse being unarmed, defied them to arrest him. While his pursuers were deliberating, Geretti placed the mazzle of his pistol in his

Divorce and Snicide. Boston, Dec. 30. - [Special Telegram,]-Mrs. Mary Mackin, the wife of the inspector of provisions, committed suicide by shooting herself at her husband's office. They were married June last and five mouths later the husband took steps toward procuring a divorce, his wife confessing inndelity. the last month they have lived apart. Yesterday she called at her husband's office and said if any action was to be taken she would like to have the papers served upon her, then Mackin left his office to send for his counsel and during his absence Mrs. Mackin drew a revolver and placing the muzzle to her temple

fired twice, both shots entering her head.

mouth and blew out his brains.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Workmen in Pennsylvania. Perrsuence Dec. 30.-The miners and

perers in the Connellsville coke regions have decided to demand, January 1, an advance in wages equal to the 10 per cent reduction of last year. A convention will be held at Scottdale to-morrow to consider the

Matter.

An offer of 10 per cent advance in wages to take effect next Monday has been made by Carnerie Bros. & Co., to their employes at the Edgar Thomson steel works at Braddock Pa. The wages of steel rail workers is arranged on the first of each year. During the past two weeks the men have been holding meetings and talking over the conditions of trade. It was decided to ask for an advance of 15 per cent. This afternoon notice was trade. It was decided to ask for an advance of 15 per cent. This afternoon notice was circulated through Braddock requesting all employes of the Edgar Thomson steel works to keep away from the company's employes of the Edgar Thomson steel works to keep away from the company's office on Wednesday, December 30, 1883, and not sign any contract with the officers of above named company until they gave a fair equivalent for their work. It was stened "Employes," This was soon followed by a notice posted at the mill informing the employes that scales were ready for signing, and that the places of persons refusing to sign by Saturday would be alled. It is quite probable that the company's proposition will be accepted. About 4,000 men are employed at these works.

The from and steel trade in this city has never been better than at present, and comparison with previous years shows that since

parison with previous years shows that since the great increase in business which com-menced last June there has been more iron and steel made in Pittsburg than in any six

onths in the history of trade. The Work of Fiends or Fools.

DENVER, Dec. 30,-This morning at three clock three masked men entered the engine room of the Marshall Coal company's works at Erie, on the Colorado Central railroad, forty miles from Denver, captured the engiforty miles from Denver, captured the engineer, took him several hundred yards away, tied him, then returned and set hie to all the coal on the dumps, hoisting works, engine house, trainway, several cars of the railroad company, completely destroyed over \$15,060 worth of property and throwing several hundred men out of employment. Three weeks ago the wages of the men at these mines were cut down. The Knights of Labor ordered a strike. The miners, rather than be out of work this time of the year, refused to obey. It is surmised the occurrences of today are It is surmised the occurrences of today are the result of the labor troubles.

Mining Troubles.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 30-The striking miners have established a camp at Coal Valley at the Second pool and will remain in the vicinity of Pine Run, all equipped, for the purpose of prevailing upon the working miners to join the strike. The effect of the presence of the strikers has lessened the number of working men to-day. At the mines of Lynn & Company it was thought advisable to have a guard and twenty-live armed men are on duty to protect those at work and prevent any dam age to the mines. Threats were made that the house of John O'Neil superintendent and part owner of the Pine Run mine would be attacked this morning, but no trouble was re

THE PEDAGOGUES ADJOURN. The Session of the Iowa State Teachers Comes to a Close.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 30.-[Special Telegram. |-In the state teachers' association today, papers on "Industrial Education" were read by Prof. Page, of Humboldt county, and Prof. Wynn, of Ames college. Much interest has been called out by the discussion of he resolutions against permitting boys under 18 to use tobacco. Superintendent Sabine, of Clinton, read a strong paper on that subject to-day, urging the passage of rules torbidding narcotics to students. This afternoon Superintendent Stewart, of Ottumwa, read a pape disapproving of granting high school scholars the privilege of election studies. The follow ing officers of the association were then elected: President, M. W. Bartlett, Cedar Falls; vice presidents, N. W. Boyes of Dubuque, W. M. Brown of Tabor, Mrs. L. G. Murdock of Columbus Junction: member of the executive committee, Wm. Beardshaw, Toledo; secretary, A. C. Ross, Hampton; treasurer, D. W. Lewis, Washington; dele gate to the national association, W. E. King. Mt. Vernon. A popular lecture and recep tion to-night closed the public exercises, many of the teachers leaving for home this evening.

THE CONDUCTOR KILLED. A Tail End Collision on the Wabash

with Fatal Results. St. Louis, Dec. 30.-A collision occurred this morning at 9:30 at Kinder's Station, on the Wabash rathway, between two freight trains, by which Conductor Meredith was instantly killed and others seriously though fatally injured. The train was charge of Meredith, and was in charge of Meredith, and was on its way to St. Louis, closely followed by another freight. The former slackened its speed so much that the latter can late the ran into the caboose, overturning some lif-teen cars and diching the engine. The caboose contained two men besides the con-ductor. The latter was instantly killed by a fracture of the skull, and the others wer more or less injured.

THE COWBOY GOT THERE.

Two Harvard Students Fight for a

Beautiful Blonde. Boston, Dec. 30.—[Special Telegram.]— Albert Cheney, son of a wealthy New Eng land farmer, and Harry Quimby, son of a Texas cattle ranche proprietor, students at Harvard university, between whom has existed a rivalry for the ailections of a beautiful blonce, fought with hard gioves in a room at Cambridge to determine which should have the girl. Chency had the best of the light until the eighth round, when Quimby gave him two stinging blows on the nose that made the blood flow freely down upon Che ney's face and breast. At this Cheney threy off the gloves and gave up the fight and girl

Kicking Against Machinery. CHICAGO, Dec 30.—A large and somewhat turbulent crowd gathered about the Maxwell box factory on Twenty-second street this morning, where about 100 men quit work several days ago, owing to the introduction of box making machines. The strikers declare they will not return to work unless the machines are removed. A brick was thrown through one of the windows of the factory this forenoon, but the man who threw it was arrested and taken to the police

Church Troubles in Detroit. DETROIT, Dec. 39.-There was no trouble in the Polish quarters this merning. The po lice were expecting an outbreak and are prepared for it, but had nothing to do. St. Wencelaus Catholic church, presided over by Father Komer, consists almost entirely of Hungarians. During the trouble at St. Albertas this people obeyon the hishop whenever they asked his advice. The consequence has been that Father Kolasiuski's friends have been threatening the Hangarian priest and it looks as it another congregation is anoutro be myolved in the quarrel.

Going Back to His Native Land. NEW YORK, Dec. 30. Ex-President Picrolo, of Peru, arrived in New York this morning by the steamer St. Laurent from Liavre. The famous Perovian left this city only about two months ago for Paris. He had found his batter land under the Chihan rule of lightlishes too warm to hold him. His return is the result of the descar of igles as by theores. He will sail to morrow on the Pache half stemes of Para, and it is not antikely that he may again succeed to the pre-idency, as at present there is only a provisional government.

MINIONS OF THE BIG MUDDY.

The Gathering at Kansas City of Advocates of Its Improvement.

THE NEXT MEETING IN OMAHA.

Resolutions Adopted Urging Liberal Appropriations and Scoring the President for Apparent Neglect in His Annual Message.

The Missouri River Convention. Kansas City, Dec. 30.- Special Teleram. |-The next Missouri river convention

ill be held in Omaha next September. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 30.—The proceedings in the river improvement convention were almost devoid of interest this morning. The convention will adjourn tonight and the next meeting will probably be held in Omaha next September. The committee on resolu-

tions reported as follows, and the discussion of the report is still in progress. It is probable that no amendments well be made.

Whereas, In view of the fact that appropriations are being asked from congress for the incrovement of the great western water ways, and that a convention having been ways, and that a convention having been called in interest of the great Missouri valley,

called in interest of the great Missouri valley, therefore,

Resolved. That it is the earnest wish of the people of the Missouri Valley that congress at once appropriate for the improvement of the Missouri river one-half of the amount asked for by the Missouri River commission for the year ending June 30, 1887, in order that this commission may be able to resume work early in the spring, as economy demands; and that we ask the senators and representatives of the Missouri valley in congress that they make it their foremost business to secure such appropriation.

iness to secure such appropriation.

Resolved. That this convention insist that the members of congress of the Missouri valley be placed upon the house committee on barbors and rivers. Resolved. That we recommend the establishment of the lighthouse system from Kansas City to Fort Donan, and an adequate

appropriation from congress for that pur-Pose.

Ibsolved, That a committee consisting of two members from each of the staces of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota, and that of the territories of Dakota and that of the delegates

Montana, be appointed by the delegates present in this convention from the said states and territories to lay before congress the demands of this convention in these i resolutions.

Resolved, That we urge upon all senators and congressmen from the Missouri and Mississippi river valleys to heartily unite to secure proper and liberal appropriations for the improvement of the western and Northwestern water ways, and to demand such help

from the national government as the best in-terests of the sections demand. Resolved, That we view with surprise and resolved. That we view with surprise and solicitude the omission of all mention of the endless needs of all western water ways from the message of the president, and we as representatives of the president, and we as representatives of the president and Mississippi rivers, carnestly uge mean the president to call the attention of congress, by special message, to the needs of these sections on to the needs of these sections on the matter of internal improvements, and we trust that this omission was made with the view of making a more emphatic and elab-orate presentation by special message at a

after day.

Resolved, That we recommend that congress pass a law declaring the Kansas river navigable from Fort Riley to its mouth at Wyandotte City; that all artificial obstructons are nuisances; that an appropriation of \$180,000 be made and expended to fitly adapt the Kansas river to a more successful transit

Resolved, That the attention of the Missouri river commission is hereby respectfully called by its convention to the great damage done and threatened by the Missouri oppo-site Fort Leavenworth, Kausas, where the federal government has large property ests, and where the iron bridge that the river is in danger of losing its connection with the Missouri shore, thus destroying the communication between that important mill-

tary post and the east. One Dead and Two Will Die. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 30,-The Evening Journal's East Saginaw special says: A collision occurred on the Michigan Central railroad between two trains near Carrelton, four miles south of this city. It resulted in the death of one of the bremen and fatally crushing the legs of the engineer, which will probably result in his death. The other freman had a foot taken off, and other injuries, which will result in his death.

Orange and Green Fighting. St. Johns, N. F., Dec.30.—The orange and green have resumed hostilities in Conception

bay. Yesterday an Orange mob attacked two men released from Riverhead, fatally wounding them. There was great excitement, Harbor Grace crowds are occupying streets, and a riot is anticipated. Ma Fawcett and a large force of constabut ave gone on a special train to the scene of

Missoum Valley-Fair weather, slight ise in temperature, light variable winds, The Embarrassment of a Thoughtless

Remark. Last summer Col. Witherspoon and Judge Pennybunker spent several weeks with their families at Galveston, enjoying delightful sea bathing and other

one day, while paddling about in the surf in the scant costume peculiar to surf bathers, Col. Witherspoon tapped his friend on the shoulder and said By the way, Pennybunker, my wife

has invited some friends to a little party, nd there will be some dancing. I want you to come, do you hear ?

"All right, old boy, I'll be there. I suppose it will be a bang up affair, and I'll have to come in regular ball "Oh, no, come just as you are."

Tain't Often Such a Chance Happens to a Fellow. Pickles was bounding along the road in the direction of town, at a gait that would have worried a jack rabbit, when Duggs

"What's the matter, Pickles; house on "No, don't stop me; I'm snake-bit; rattler bit me through the heel of my boot.

Snake-bit! Heavens! That's too bad. Allow me to sympathize with you."
"Too bad! Sympathize! You be hanged. You ought to congratulate me."
"Congratulate! I don't see any cause for joy in a snake-bite."
Well, I do. Don't a rattlesnake bite

eall for at least half a gallon? Tain't offen such a chance happens to a fellow." They Just Had an Elegant Christmas. "Did yez have any Christmas Mrs. Ma-

"An' didn't we though. Sure an' me ould mon brought home a gallon jug full up to the aose av it wid phisky that could raise the did, and even the childer got into a fight that made the old place ring wid music that wairmed me hairt to the in' yer spaken', airs. Rellly. The saints conselves never had a more illegant

tolling." South Africa has 1,562 miles of railroad iff

working order. •
The estimated nopulation of China is 465. gui laz ar 200 souts per square mile through out China proper.

A pack train left Cheyenne station yes terday for the scene of the Indian hostilities in Arizona.